BOMBAY COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1831.

COURIER.
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The Bengal Hurkaru of the 2d inst. announ- the arrival of the *Moira*, Beadle from Eng- d the 18th of August, bringing London pa- rs up to the 11th of that month. The follow- g extracts contain every thing of importance at has yet reached us.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London papers of the 11th August are the latest that have reached us from the MOIRA. Mr. HUME, the great enemy of every thing like interference with other States, demanded to know of the Foreign Secretary, whether England had, or intended to interfere in favour of the Poles. Lord PALMERSTON said he could not, consistently with his duty, give the explanation which was required.

The English papers are very naturally asking why KING LEOPOLD called in the aid of the French to repel the Dutch invaders, whom the Belgians had so recently driven from their territories *without foreign assistance*. It is said the reason was, that it had been proved, that among the prisoners taken from the Dutch were some Germans and Prussians. The English papers laugh at the reason given: and acknowledge the Dutch are too many for the Belgians.

The French Minister has assured the Ministers of the Allied Powers in London, that France has no object in view but maintaining the independence and neutrality of Belgium. Lord PALMERSTON confirmed this account in answer to a question from Lord G. BENTINCK.

Prussia professes, it is said, to join France and England in protecting Belgium! Her profession obtains no great credit. A report is even mentioned that there are 20,000 Prussian troops in the Dutch army. The Belgians are said to be displeased with their KING for calling in French aid. The French, say they, come easily, but it not be so easy to get them away.

The English papers of the 9th August consider the fate of Poland, as about to be decided. Great distrust of the Polish Commander in Chief had arisen.

The same papers say, the *fiat* of a European war must issue from Berlin! and all eyes were ed to what the Prussian Cabinet would say iving news of the Dutch war and French The English papers assert, that the got the word to march forward, Ministry might be allowed to

ld of the 9th August 000 Prussians march- papers do not con-

n Rio de Ja- n excited, pected. the

Sir M. Tierny, in Cholera Morbus, prescribes Cajeput oil 25 drops, in a wine glass of hot water. If not relieved in five minutes, 50 more.

Mr. Hunt had presented a petition from the Westminister Union to address the King to make the Princess Victoria, Bishop of Derry. Mr. Hume said their might not be so much absurdity in the petition as at first appeared; but no one seconded it.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and Lewis Perrin, Esq. have been declared not duly elected for that City, and a new writ ordered.

Ministers had at length got out of Schedule B, and were busy with C, giving representatives to large towns hitherto unrepresented.

Lord Milton had brought forward his amendment that the new boroughs in Schedule D, should have each "two" instead of "one" Member. It was lost by 102 to 230—majority 128.

British Consols on the 10th August, 81.

A Court of Directors was held on the 10th August at the E. I. House, when Lieutenant General Sir Colin Halkett K. C. B. was sworn in as Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces and 2nd Member of Council at Bombay.

Gravesend, 9th August, sailed the *Warrior*, Stone, for Madras.

Deal. 9th August, arrived and remained the squadron under Sir E. Codrington, consisting of seven sail of the line, four frigates, and a brig, destined for the Scheldt. Mr. John Crawfurd has published a work entitled "Letters from British Settlers in the interior of India, descriptive of their own condition and that of the native Inhabitants under the government of the East India Company with notes."

In the House of Commons on the 10th August, Mr. Brownlow presented a Petition from the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, praying for the introduction of a modified system of poor laws. After some discussion the Petition was laid on the table.

A stormy debate took place in the House of Lords on the 9th August, on the occasion of the Marquis of Londonderry moving an Address for papers relative to the negociations respecting Belgium. The noble Marquis withdrew his motion with the leave of the house, but in doing so adverted in terms of displeasure to the speech of the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack, whom he informed that "there must always be found people on those benches, who although they might not pretend to make such oratorial flourishes as his stupendous talents enabled him to perform, would nevertheless give him as good as they got,—at least as far as they were able!"

The most atrocious outrages continued to be committed in Ireland.

It was being strenuously recommended from many quarters that public meetings should be held and subscriptions opened for the assistance of Poland.

A most bitter feeling was said to prevail at Rotterdam and other places against the English residents, who were afraid to leave their houses lest they should be insulted.

Serious troubles in Greece

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There was no doubt entertained in the City that Sir E. Codrington's fleet had been ordered to the Scheldt; not however to act hostilely, except in case of need, but to cruise off the entrance of that river. It was also generally believed that a large increase was to be made to the Naval force of Great Britain.

The preparations for the Coronation were proceeding with amazing rapidity.

The King had at length determined on the completion of Buckingham Palace, intending to make it in future the residence of the British Court.

The latest accounts from Warsaw represent the Poles as steady to their purpose, and deriving new vigour from the dangers around them. Nothing of much importance had been attempted by the Russians after passing the Vistula. The Polish advanced posts were in Lubien, and were constantly engaged with the enemy. The news from St. Petersburgh, respecting the Cholera, was of a very melancholy character. In the course of 20 days 7,000 persons were carried off by the disease.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th August, Lord Wynford gave notice, that he should postpone bringing in his bill, on the subject of lay tithes, until the Right Revd. Prelate's tithe composition bill should pass through a Committee.

Liverpool, 6th August.—Arrived the *Lady Douglas*, from Bombay.

Died, on the 6th August, William Rooke, Esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

There was every reason to expect a full average harvest throughout the country, so far as an opinion could be formed at the date of the latest accounts.

The King and Queen were in excellent health.

Died, on the 25th July, at Teignmouth, Devon, Lieut. Col. Rolton, of the E. I. Co.'s Service, aged 77; and on the 24th Idem, Mrs. Halhed, widow of N. B. Halhed, Esq.—*John Bull.*

Public Ledger, 11th August.—The French Army of 50,000 men crossed the frontiers of Belgium in three different directions on the 7th August, to protect the independence and neutrality of that kingdom in conformity with the French King's engagement to that effect—French 5 per cent. 83f. 10c. It was rumoured at Berlin on the 25th July, that France and England intended to recognize the independence of Poland, Prussia was expected to follow their example, but was in the meantime being violently abused by the English and French Journals for not allowing supplies to pass to the Poles, while the Russian Army was supplied with all necessaries from the Prussian Territory.

On the 5th August the troops under the Princes of Orange and Saxe-Weimar, consisting of 40,000 men were at Diest, about 16 miles from Brussels, and had received orders to proceed either to Brussels, St Antwerp. Prince Frederick's C 000 men was only latter pla

"I have entered your territory at the head of the National Army of the Netherlands. I desire to make the public inhabitants easy respecting the object of this hostile act. No desire of conquest or vengeance animates the army or its chief. The King, my father, sends me for no other view than to obtain just and equitable terms of separation between the provinces that have remained faithful to him and those that have withdrawn from his dominion. We begin war in order more speedily to effect a durable peace. To the peaceful inhabitants of the country in which I am, I guarantee protection and safety, and promise support to those who are attached to the good cause. Should any excesses occur, which are always an unavoidable evil of a numerous army, every complaint made by an inhabitant shall be attended to by the troops, of bad conduct that is proved shall be immediately punished."

"WILLIAM, Prince of Orange,
"Commander in Chief of the Netherlands Army.
"*Head Quarters, 2d Augt.* 1831."

The French Troops in Belgium.—The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* said, before he moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into Committee on the Game Bill, it was necessary for him to propose that the House should go into a Committee to consider the propriety of imposing duties on certificates to deal in game.

Lord *G. Bentinck* said he had observed, as he dared say, many other Hon. Members had observed, a statement in the *Morning Herald*, that on Friday last the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, met the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French, and received from him an assurance that the sole motive of the French in marching to Belgium was to repel the Dutch invaders from that territory, and that as soon as that object should have been accomplished the Government of France would recall its troops from Belgium. He wished to know whether the French Government had not given an assurance to the Ambassadors of the other Powers, that upon no account should the soldiers of France enter into Belgian fortresses? He asked the question in the fullest confidence that the answer would show that the conduct of the French Government had been distinguished by the most scrupulous honour, honesty, and good faith, and that the diplomacy of this country also was conducted with the same prudence and efficacy. He asked these questions because he believed the answer to them would tend to allay a great deal of the anxiety which prevailed in consequence of the intelligence which had arrived from the continent within the last few day.

Lord *Palmerston*, in reply, said that the statement alluded to by the Noble Lord was perfectly correct—(hear, hear.) On Wednesday orders were given by the French Government to the troops to prepare themselves ing. The Ministers of France h e Ambassadors of the others ference, at which they com representatives of Austria, R ngland, the orders they ha sons which influenced That communic assurance th that of

put by the Noble Lord relative to the fortresses; in reply to which he had to inform him that an assurance had been also given by the French Government that their troops should only pass through those fortresses, as it was necessary they should do in order to enter or return from Belgium---(hear, hear.)

Sir *R. Vyvyan* asked as well as we could hear him (for he spoke in a very low tone), if any official despatch had been received of the march of the French troops,

Lord *Palmerston* said no official despatch had been received; but a communication had been received from the English Ambassador, stating that a verbal communication to that effect had been made to him.

Mr. *Hume*, alluding to a petition from the Westminster Union, which deprecated the war against the Poles, observed, that "it related to a subject of very great importance and interest to every one in the country. There was not an individual who was not anxious to know if his Majesty's Government had taken any measures with regard to the suffering Poles. He was not an advocate for interference in the concerns of other countries; on the contrary, he thought we had interfered too much, and paid too dearly for that interference. But whe- he saw a great deal of interference in behalf of one country carried on for many months, he thought it became a question fit to be put to his Majesty's Government how far they had interfered, by remonstrance, recommendation, or otherwise, in favour of the Poles struggling for their rights and independence." The answer of Lord Palmerston was, that he "could not, consistently with his duty, give the explanation which was required."

If we were to interpret this answer, as Mr. O'Connell did, into a tacit adminision that no effect has been made by the British Government in behalf of that gallant people, we should feel a deep sense of humiliation at the conduct of England. But we cannot think that we should be justified in making any such assumption. On the contrary, we know that France invited other countries to remonstrate, and we believe that no country so invited, could refuse its good offices, unless it might be one of those concerned in that robbery which goes by the mild name of the partition of Poland. Indeed, candour seems to require that we should give credit to his Majesty's Government for the motives which they avow. The time will come when they must render a fair account of the whole transaction. It will then be seen how the character of England was affected by the course adopted in their name.

But Russia was not without a guardian to watch over her repute upon this occasion. Sir Robert Inglis objected to the assumption that the war against Poland was "unjust and iniquitous." Unfortunately for the Hon Baronet's cause, however, the whole world had been guilty of that rashness before he spoke, and we do not think that the influence of his authority will be sufficient to alter their determination. There is one hope for Poland in the midst of all this coldness and caution. After the step which France has taken with respect to Belgium, it seems impossible that she can think of leaving the Poles to their fate. It is not, surely, a comparison of the risks in both cases that will induce a gallant nation to make a difference in her policy towards either.

It will be seen from our Parliamentary report that the account which we gave of the explanation of the French Minister to the Ministers of the Allied Powers, respecting the march of the French troops to Belgium, was confirmed by Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question from Lord George Bentinck. It now appears, on the statement of our own Government, that "France had no object in view but that of preserving the independence and neutrality of Belgium, and that as soon as the Dutch troops shall have been repelled, the French troops will immediately retire within their northern frontier."—

Warsaw, July 25. Our Diet of late has held several sittings with closed doors and a variety of reports are in circulation respecting the subject under discussion: among other reports it is said the Commander-in-Chief has been severely censured, and that a Council of War is to be immediately appointed to inquire into the general state of the country, and to endeavour to ascertain the extent of the efforts and sacrifices which the country will be required to make.

The Russians were yesterday 20 miles from Warsaw they are pressing forward in two columns, the one by the way of Nowal, and the other by Laweck. Our fore posts are at Lublin; they are constantly engaged with the Russian cavalry. Wolulawek was taken by the Russians after an obstinate defence.

St. Petersburg, July 20—The official lists, including that of yesterday, happily show that during the last eight days the cholera has abated here; since the 10th July, when it was at its height (this is, as in many other places, 14 days after its first appearance), the number of new cases has gradually decreased, and that of recoveries increased. On the 10th there were 579 new cases, 48 recoveries, 237 deaths; on the 19th there were 314 new cases, 157 recoveries 179 deaths. In the environs of St. Petersburg, however, the disorder seems to be spreading; and in Cronstadt its ravages were very extensive, considering the small population of the place. News was received the day before yesterday that several persons had been attacked by it at Wyburg.

Hamburg, July 31.—In a meeting of the Senate and citizens yesterday, measures were resolved upon, after the example of the neighbouring States, to prevent the spreading of the cholera if it should reach this city.

The Russian post of July 20th has not arrived. The Warsaw post of the 25th is likewise still due; probably in consequence of the military operations.

The President, Prince Czartoryski, had issued a proclamation, calling on the inhabitants for their assistance in fortifying the capital; the appeal was nobly, replied to —priests, children, and women of every rank were seen the next day digging in the trenches. The different corporations made their appearance, preceded by banners and music. Prince Czartoryski assisted on the occasion.

Aug. 2.—The *Cracow Courier* contains some extracts of Warsaw papers, dated July 22. Among them are three reports for the Commander-in-Chief of the National Government.

No. 1, dated from the head-quarters, 17th July, states, that the Generalissimo, having gone in person to the corps under General Chrzanowski, found that the accounts he had sent were less favourable than the actual success warranted. The number of prisoners was 1,250. and 16 officers; and enemy's loss in killed and wounded very great. A cannon too was taken.

No. 2 relates to a successful attack made on the 15th, by order of Gen. Skarzynski, on a division of the Kasan regiment of dragoons, posted in a village between Roaan and Ostralenka, 120 of the Russians were made prisoners and a great quantity of baggage, &c. taken. Their killed and wounded amounted to three officers and 51 men, and the rest of the division was dispersed in the woods. The Poles had one killed, a few slightly wounded. This is dated from the head quarters near the town of Jerusalem.

No. 3 gives an account of a plan concerned by the Commander-in-Chief with General Chrzanowski and Romarino, to surprise a part of the corps of General Rudiger at Siedlec. The Russians, however, got notice of the plan, and retreated, but were obliged to abandon a quantity of baggage, &c., which fell into the hands of General Chrzanowski's corps. The Russians lost 121 soldiers and a physician, and 86 killed and wounded. Lieut.-Col. Zamoyski, was sent by Gen. Romarino to attack a part of Rudiger's vanguard in Zosk, arrived there on the 19th before day break, and took 54 dragoons, with their horses; the Russians had besides above 60 killed and wounded.—Dated Headquarters, July 20.

It is said that the Russians in the province of Loblin intend to purchase pontoons in Galicia to pass the Vistula, and will probably lay a bridge across it at Pulawy. Nothing positive is known of the movements of the Russian army on the left bank of the Vistula; but it is certain that the enemy's troops are in Bzese, Radziejewo, and Izdiza. General Rybinski has occupied Biala. The remains of the corps of General Golowuin had assembled in the vicinity of that town.

The post from Siedlec has again arrived at Warsaw. The *Siliciun Gazette* says—"Private letters from Kailisch, of the 24th and 25th inst., say that a Russian corps had advanced as far as Kolo, 6 (27) miles from Kalisch and had notified to the Polish authories at Kalisch that their functions would ceasc. Detachments of Cossacs were already sent about Turek, Towin, and other places near to Kalisch, and communications, between Kalisch and Warsaw were already interrupted."

Berlin July 28– Accounts from Stallufohmen, of the 23d, say that a large body of Cracovites, reported to be under the command of the insurgent chief Puschet, had approached the Prussian frontier, near the village of Scheltkehmen, and begged to be received and protected in Prussia. Detachments of landwehr have marched to the above village to receive them.—*Morn. Herald Aug.* 9.

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MBAY COURIER.

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2096.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

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ANJEE and Co.
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NOTICE.
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ent of new Jewellery &c.
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well adapted as Christmas pre-
[541]

BOMANJEE AND CO.
just opened an assortment of
splendid Pier Glasses and
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lls for sale, the House called
R COTTAGE, the property of
ant Colonel Archd. Robertson:
to Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART
o. Bombay, or to J. MURRAY
quire, Malcolm Peth.
[544] *Bombay, 20th December*, 1831.

FOR Sale a few quarter Casks of ge-
nuine Lisbon Wine to be had at
moderate prices on application to MR.
SEMINIANO de SOUZA at Messrs.
RITCHIE STEWART and Co's. or MR.
A. PEREIRA, No. 7. Humum Street.
[546] *Bombay, 20th Dec.* 1831.

NO. XV of the ORIENTAL SPORT-
ING MAGAZINE, will be pub-
shed on the 1st of February. It is
rticularly requested that all communi-
tions for that No. may be forwarded to
e Editor, on or before the 25th of Ja-
ary next. [547]

For Passage to the Clyde, touching at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE new British built Ship
ELLORA, JOHN GILKISON
Commander, will be despatched
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. This Vessel has been built express-
or the Indian trade with a spacious
oop and superior accommodations for
assengers.
Apply to the Commander at the Office
Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
550] *Bombay, 20th December*, 183[illegible].

POONA RACES.

Fourth day Friday, Dec. 16th 1831.

The Ladies Purse of Rupees 600 to be added to a weepstakes of ten Gold Mohurs for all Arab and ombay bred horses, weight for age, winners of one ace to carry 3lb. of two 5lb. and of three or more, lbs. extra, heats 2 miles.

Mr. Philip's....C. A. H. Creeper 9st 7lb...2 3 2
Capt. Morris's..B. A. H. Bustle 9st 3lb...3 1 1
Mr. Charleston's B. C. H. Sebastian 8st 10lb..1 2 3
Time, 4 8, 4 9, 4 10.

A Sweepstakes of 1000 Rs. each h. f. to the day of nning, and 250 Rs. forfeit if declared before the 15th ov. 1831. for horses that never started before the eeting, 8st 7lb. heats a mile and half and a distance, subscribers.

Mr. Philip's.....B. H. Sir Robert....1 2 3
Capt. Morris's....B. H. Echo.....2 3 2
Mr. Leslies'.....G. H. Sligo.....4 4 dr.
Mr. Charleston's G. H. Professor.. ....3 1 1
Time 3 50, 3 21, 3 25.

A Silver Tankard value 350 Rs. by a Subscription f 50 Rs. each, the Surplus in specie with 300 from e fund for all horses which have during year 1831 ken 6 first spears carrying their respective owners the Deccan, Gentlemen riders, 10st. 7lb. once ound the course, the last horse to pay the second orses Stakes, 13 Subscribers.

Mr. Havelocks's. ..G. A. H.... Clodhopper. 2
Capt. M... Skiff.. 1

to be added
ach, for all

..2
..1

Match between Mr. Reeves's Allegro, and Mr. Creswicke's Doctor, 1 mile and ¼
Won handsomely by Allegro.

T. D. MORRIS,
Secretary.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Surg. A. Anderson, E. Genl. Hospital from the Deccan.
Major Bagnold, Staff from Asseerghur.
Lieut. Campbell, H. M. 20th Regt. from Belgaum.
Ensign Elphinstone, 12th M. N. I. from Goa.

DEPARTURES.

Surg. J. P. Malcolmson, 20th Regt. N. I. to Hursole.
Capt. Crawford, H. M. 6th Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

At Belgaum on the 10th Instant the Lady of Lieut. Edward Marsh, Supt. Bazars S. D. A. of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At the Bee Hive on the morning of the 17th Instant Adelicia Louisa Frazer, youngest daughter of Lieut. Hobson, European Regt. aged 2 years 11 months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL,

Dec. 18th, Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wills Master, from China 28th September, touched at Singapore. *Passenger.*—Mr. Ellis, 2d Officer of the Ship Edmonstone.

DEPARTURE,

Do. Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Chas. Robertson, Master, to Madras.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Eleanor, Ellora, Sir Edward Paget, Victory, Huddersfield, Mail, Annandale, and Lady Raffles.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Golconda, and Hormasjee Bomanjee.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War.*—Ahmerst.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship.*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Brig's of War.*—Tigris, Nautilus.
Do. Do. *Yacht.*—Telica.
Do. Do. *Steamer.*—Hugh Lindsay.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1831.

For a large portion of the European intelligence we have extracted to-day, we are indebted to our cotemporaries at Calcutta. The period it embraces although no longer than that between the 5th and 10th of August, has nevertheless been of a most eventful nature. The resumption of hostilities on the part of the Dutch, assured as the King of Holland must have been, of the course since pursued by the French Government, can hardly be accounted for, without supposing that the utmost confidence has been placed on receiving prompt support from the Courts of St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and Berlin. Should this have been the case, the breaking out of hostilities between the great powers of Europe seems almost inevitable. The Prussian declaration against the Poles, and the late affair at Antwerp, will probably hasten the crisis, which, from the complicated state of affairs on the continent, it has long been feared was approaching. A report prevailed in Paris that the fleet under Sir E. Codrington would immediately proceed to the Scheldt for the purpose of saving Antwerp from the destruction which was menaced by the Dutch, and this appears the more probable, owing to the fact of its having been hastily recalled from the short cruise on which it was absent.

The news from Poland although a few days later than that previously received, contains nothing of importance. The defence of Warsaw, upon which Paskevitch is advancing with large reinforcements, appears once more to have become the sole object of the Poles. It is to be hoped that they will not be allowed again to maintain without support the unequal contest, as policy at least, if nothing else, now points out the necessity of securing them as allies.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, 5TH AUG. 1831.—Since yesterday Paris has returned to the enthusiastic days of the republic and the Empire. Warlike sounds have awakened popular recollections and stirred up the national pride. Yesterday the departure of Marshal Gerard, who set out about 5 o'clock, was announced by the acclamations of the crowd; the prince royal and his brother who got into their carriage in the Rue de Valois, were accompanied by the same cries and demonstrations; but nothing could exceed the electric feeling which burst forth at the departure of the *hussars of Chartres* (d'Orleans) this regiment of Cavalry has this morning traversed many quarters of Paris, on its way to the frontiers, and ten thousand men, women, and children, conducted them to the barriers with cries of, *vive les hussards de Chartres!* During their route through the populous streets of *St. Martin* and Saint Denis, the inhabitants leaned out of their doors, sending these brave cavaliers, salutations of friendship and kisses of adieu, the *hussars* on their side appeared moved to tears, and their martial attitude, replied better than words to the feelings of the crowd.

A telegraphic dispatch just arrived at Cherbourg, announces the speedy arrival in this town of four infantry regiments and eight guns; it orders, besides, to have all prepared for the speedy embarkation of these troops, the destination of which we are ignorant.

The troops under the orders of general Bonnet are to be organised in two divisions they will take their title as corps of observation on the Loire. The 18th dragoons, the 49th line, and 72d are ordered to go to Angers. They are going to unite besides, 15 thousand men at St. Lo, and this corps of the Army, will take the title of the corps of observation *de la Manche.*

The 19th and 20th *Chasseurs a cheval* are ordered to Lunéville, where they will be informed of their destination. The 27th infantry is expected on the 9th August at Sedan, the same day the 25th chasseurs will arrive at Stenay. A part of the members of the Polish Committee met this morning at the house of M. Léonard Chodyko, and resolved to present an address to the chamber of deputies, tending to make them take the lead in the polish question and entitle themselves to the gratitude of this unhappy country. The deputies, members of the Committee, would not bind themselves at first by their signature, in the discussion which followed, but they defended the true nationality of Polish legation at Paris. The address has now all the signatures of the Members of the Committee with the exception which we have mentioned.

They write from Brussels on the 3d of August.

4 *o'clock in the morning.*—The King arrived this morning at 4 o'clock, in great haste, neglecting the fêtes which had been prepared for him at Liege, at Verviers, and at Namur. Since his arrival the news has followed him. At Anvers, the remainder of the population in town are in great consternation, and many deputations have already arrived here, to beg that all possible means of arrangement may be tried; which will be done. It remains to be known, whether the instructions of M. Chassé, will allow him to retard for a few days the declaration of hostilities it is supposed he will not be allowed this latitude when it is known that a division of the Dutch army has reached Venloo, from thence to go and replace the garrison of Maestricht, and at the same time we hear that hostilities have commenced on the side of Flanders, there have been engagements in two places, first at the *Sas de Gand,* where some lancers and a detachment of chasseurs, exchanged musquet shots with the Dutch, and farther on at *Capitalem Dam,* a place occupied by the Belgians and which they ought to have abandoned to William.

They speak of the immediate convocation of the congress.

The picked young men of the town who form a company of chasseurs are at this moment assembled with their knapsacks on their backs, and are going to set out. The King himself certainly quits Brussels to-day, but we do not know yet whether he goes to Anvers, or towards the Mense. In short every where there is an appearance of good will, but it is remarkable, they do not speak of attacking, or of invading the Dutch territory, but simply of defending themselves.

It is supposed M. Belliard will arrive here his evening.

P. S. The King set out for Anvers at 11 o'clock.

9 *o'clock in the evening.*—Every thing continues here in a state of agitation and uneasiness. All business has ceased as you may suppose, people can only think of the events which are likely to take place, and upon the issue of which opinions are pretty well divided; you will hardly believe that yesterday when the news arrived, there could only be found to form the counsel of ministers, M. Nothomb, secretary for foreign affairs and M. Nicaise, secretary to the minister of war.

To-day an order has been sent from this to retake at any cost the *Capitalem Dam* and a little post to the left, which the Dutch had also carried.

We had doubts for a while, whether Chassé seriously intended to commence hostilities to morrow. There is no longer any doubt. He informed a friend of his at Anvers to leave the town before 9 o'clock.

The King is only gone to Malines.

M. Belliard was excepted to day. He is not arrived; and this delay leads us to suppose. that having on his route heard of the approaching reprisal of hostilities, he has returned to Paris for fresh instructions. The news from Gand or Anvers this evening has not yet arrived, it is expected with great impatience.

P. S. the news from Gand has just arrived and fully confirms the reprisal of hostilities.

The Prussian Gazette of the 30th July, which has just reached us contains no news of Poland.

The same significant silence pervades the other German papers.

The English papers have arrived by express and bring us the news of of the sitting of the 2d in Parliament. The Bill advances rapidly; thanks to the measures taken by Lord Althorp, city 4 o'clock. Consols, 82⅞.

PARIS, AUGUST 6.—After two days of unusual agitation, the Exchange has been more tranquil to-day, the principal news is, that among the prisoners brought to Ghent, there were found a considerable number of German and Swiss. It was thought the King of Holland would retire, on the prompt manifestation displayed on the part of France, and notwithstanding the reaction that the falling of the English funds might have produced, our exchange has but little risen. This decline in London is the consequence of the knowledge of the resignation of Perier, arriving at the same time as that of the breaking up of the armistice by General Chasse. The English journals of the 4th say nothing respecting the determination of the British Government, but it is thought at Paris that the event had been foreseen and that an immediate order had been sent to Admiral Codrington to enter the Escaut. He would arrive too late if we may credit the news we have received, according to which the bombardment of Antwerp was to commence on the night of the 4th or 5th. We are yet without letters or papers from Warsaw, a letter received at Metz, but without date, states that the City was besieged and that the greatest consternation prevailed. Our own affairs present nothing new, the Chamber of Peers will be occupied on Monday, with the discussion on the address. It is said that the party connected with foreign affairs has been reckoned on, in a manner calculated to flatter the popular feeling, and to save what may be possible from the ruins of aristocracy by shewing itself jealous of the national honor. There is no question that the men selected to draw up the address are able, but we think that it is out of their power to save the hereditary peerage.

At the Chamber of Deputies they are incessantly occupied in preparing the address, M. Etremne, deputed to draw it up, submitted this morning, his plan to his colleagues: with the exception of M. M. Dupont, Bernard and de Tracy, all appeared to be satisfied with it, it [illegible] said to be already adopted by the majority of the committee. It appears that it is not drawn up in terms, which can offend the men of the movement, but nevertheless it does not contain all they would wish to see there. It is probable the debate will commence on Monday. Many of the members wish the discussion to take place publicly, and the proposal has been made. The 6th Regiment of Hussars left to-day for Belgium. A private letter announces that the Prince of Joinville arrived at Mahon on the 26th July. We are assured that M. Bel[illegible] nel of the 6th legion of the n[illegible] wishes to join the army in per[illegible] men of his legion. The naval pr[illegible] has received an order to send in[illegible] all the Vessels he can dispose o[illegible] ing is contained in a letter from[illegible] 4th August: "Yesterday, at [illegible] General de Failly was sent t[illegible] remained with him half an h[illegible] after, an order was given to [illegible] had quitted the town a few minu[illegible] fully justifies the accusations [illegible] monster has never ceased to be[illegible] M. Lebeau with a blindness t[illegible] explain, seated him by his si[illegible] knowing to what extent the ca[illegible] people might have gone, w[illegible] months had the direction o[illegible] rounded by enemies of whose [illegible] we were not ignorant, whose [illegible] tinued without ceasing, we [illegible] at the moment of danger in a[illegible] from which the most serious co[illegible] result.

From Antwerp to Brussels [illegible] hours march and there is not [illegible] village, not a wood, not the sli[illegible] is offered to our soldiers as a ral[illegible] they should meet with any rev[illegible] Leopold, resolved at this mo[illegible] other general than himself, is [illegible] himself at Malines, from w[illegible] better able to afford aid t[illegible] is at present the most [illegible] The Proclamation of [illegible] duced an excellen[illegible] ra se their heads alo[illegible] of General Belliard [illegible] of Escaut, have re[illegible] Turnhout and Capel[illegible] ders reinforced by th[illegible] routed the enemy from[illegible] Escaut has made many [illegible] is a Major. Verlait, [illegible] been taken and retak[illegible] just received from A[illegible] the Dutch, who had appr[illegible] league of the town have be[illegible] on the side of Putten,

made prisoners, and conducted to Antwerp. There can be but one opinion as to the courage and coolness of Niellen, who commands at Turnhout, he is a Frenchman, it is said he was wounded in the last action, when the Dutch were obliged to yield to the courage of the Belgians. General Belliard is not yet returned from Antwerp, we expect a Courier with despatches every instant."

BELGIUM.

It is stated King Leopold will espouse the eldest daughter of King Louis Philip in October.

The Antwerp papers of the 30th July, state that King Leopold left the town on the day before for St. Antoine, where he reviewed the troops under Gen. Tiecken de Terhove, amounting to about 7000 men. His Majesty showed an intimate knowledge of tactics, entered into all the details of the service and afterwards breakfasted with the staff, remaining on foot the whole time. On his return into the town the King inspected the north batteries, and visited the new yards for building boats lately established at the Kattendyk. His Majesty went to the theatre, where he was received with loud and loyal acclamations. The entertainments being over, at eleven o'clock the King went to the Philharmonic Society, where a brilliant assembly of ladies was collected. The town was again illuminated. His Majesty left Antwerp at seven in the morning of the 30th for Louvain, leaving 10,000fl. to be distributed amongst the poor, and granting a sum of 19,854 florins for the relief of the victims of the bombardment, of which about two hundred persons will partake.

The Prince of Leiningen, brother of the King of the Belgians, who had been sent to Holland to open negotiations, was only allowed to remain 24 hours on the territory of King William. —*Le Globe.*

(*Received by Express*)

ANTWERP, AUG. 2.—The following letter has been addressed by Gen. Chasse to Gen. Tabor, Military Commander :—

Citadel of Antwerp, Aug. 4.

"GENERAL—According to orders which have reached me to-day, I have the honour to inform you that in compliance with the terms of the convention which regulates the suspension of arms between the Citadel and the town of Antwerp, dated 5th Nov. 1830, the King of the Netherlands having determined to resume hostilities, it is necessary that the cessation of the suspension of arms should be announced, as it is by this present letter, and the recommencement of hostilities must consequently take place in three times 24 hours, that is, on Thursday, the 4th of the present month of August, at half past nine o'clock in the evening. In thus conforming to the terms of my conventions, I rely that the delay thereby stipulated will be equally observed on your part, but I at the same time inform you, that if it should not be strictly observed to the full term, if our communications should be intercepted, or any works should be undertaken in the mean time, I shall in such case immediately proceed to resume hostilities.

(Signed) "BARON CHASSE."

Throughout yesterday a vague anxiety appeared in every countenance. An indefinite rumour as to the renewal of hostilities formed the subject of conversation in all the coffee-houses, in the streets, and public places. Towards the evening orders were given to the [troops] to hold themselves in readiness to move at the first beat of the drum, but nothing occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the night.

Yesterday at seven o'clock this morning the following order of the day was posted up :—

"General of Brigade Commandant of the citadel of Antwerp informs the troops that the armistice between the Netherlands will cease on Thursday, August 5, at half-past nine o'clock in the evening, and that hostilities may then be recommenced without further notice.

"Officers and Soldiers! I rely entirely on your prudence and courage, which alone forbid, for your own interests, under the most severe penalties, any act of aggression should take place between the troops.

"Inhabitants of Antwerp! I venture to flatter myself that under present circumstances you will continue to place in me the same confidence which you have hitherto honoured me with, and that I shall take every measure of precaution which my duty and your own interests suggest, in concert with the civil and military authorities for the safety and tranquillity of your persons and your property.

"F. DE TABOR ROGIER."

Immediately under this was placed the following proclamation :—

"The officer commanding the engineers informs the inhabitants that the safety of the town requires immediate inundation towards the north, and requests that they will, without delay, make arrangements for the preservation of their furniture and other effects.

"This notice will describe the impression which the various rumours—some were running to take up their most valuable effects, others resolute, made vows that they would join the ranks, if offending their property. Reports spread round the environs like lightning—the diligences were filled with fugitives, and loaded with every description were hurrying towards the gates.

"About *the Afternoon.*—Numerous groups of men and children, loaded with bundles, were moving, the same route, and [from] the villages in the surrounding villag[es], the inkeepers of which, taking advantage of their distress, rapaciously raise their demands to an exorbitant amount.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 2.—*Nine o'Clock*, P. M.—A rumour of the rupture of the armistice between Holland and Belgium has just been spread, and his confirmed by the arrival of papers that have been placarded upon the walls of Antwerp. An order for the cuirassiers to depart for Antwerp to-morrow morning has just been read to them. The Couriers who arrived from Antwerp found no one at the residence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for M. de Meulenacere is with the King. A Courier has been sent off to his Majesty to acquaint him with the rupture of the armistice. The meeting of Congress, which happily is only prorogued is talked of, but every one inquires what will result from this convocation. It is certain that it cannot lead to a new continuation of the suspension of arms, which has been declared at an end by Gen. Chasse after the order of King William. The King of Holland has inspected his troops, and has done every thing in his power to excite their enthusiasm. The Prince of Orange and his three sons are with the army, and it is believed that their presence will inflame the ardour of the soldiers.

The *Moniteur Belge* of this evening contains the following :—"We accept the challenge, and will repel force by force. At Antwerp the spirit of the troops is excellent and the King has had it in his power, during his excursion, to convince, himself that the Belgians were waiting with impatience for an opportunity to avenge themselves for the long inactivity to which they had been condemned by a lukewarm policy. It is believed, that the King of Holland does not act without the counsel of some of his allies, without which the Queen of Holland would not have brought from Berlin to the Hague a Treaty between Prussia and Holland. What appears very evident is, that William would not have ventured into this struggle if he had no support; if, for instance, he did not hope to enrol clandestinely Prussians in his army. A weighty question arises out of these events :—What will be the attitude of France?—Will she allow it to be done?—And if Prussia should intervene indirectly, will France remember that she has proclaimed the principle of intervention in favour of Blegium? We shall wait with anxiety for news from Paris to know what course the Government will adopt. Unfortunately, a great number of the Members of Congress are absent, but they will learn the serious turn of affairs early enough to return to Brussels."—*Galig. Mess. Aug. 5.*

(*From the Moniteur Belge.*)

BRUSSELS, AUG. 3.—His Majesty arrived at Brussels this morning at four o'clock, having learnt the news of the rupture of the Armistice last night at Liege.

Yesterday, at half past three o'clock, in the afternoon, the Government received an official communication of the letter of Gen. Chasse. At six it learnt that hostilities had been commenced in Flemish Zeal and without any previous declaration, and that the *Capitalon Dum* and the sluice of *Verlaet* were occupied by the enemy. At midnight intelligence arrived that the Dutch troops had advanced beyond Verlaet a post which was occupied by General Niellon till within a few minutes of the arrival of the enemy. The Ministers who were at Brussels assembled in the night and issued several orders, which were confirmed on the arrival of the Minister of War this morning.

The three preponderating Powers of the Germanic Confederation (Prussia. Austria, and Hanover by England) having engaged themselves by Art. 3 of the Preliminaries to maintain the *statu quo* in Luxembourg, the Government may safely withdraw a part of the troops stationed in that province.

The Dutch fleet has made a movement for ascending the Scheldt. The batteries of the town fired twice upon the leading ship, and the fleet did not proceed.

The greater part of the troops that are at Brussels marched out this morning, and those which were in Luxembourg have been partly recalled.

The Minister of war has given the most positive orders for the retaking of the *Capitalendum* and the sluice of *Verlaet.*

The following Correspondence has taken place between Gen. Tabor and Gen. Chassé—

"Head-quarters, Antwerp, Aug. 2.

"General—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., which reached me at half-past one o'clock this morning, by which you declare that the armistice will cease and hostilities commence in three days, according to the terms of the Convention. We are ready—and expect a war to be carried on according to established usage. If, contrary to my expectation, acts of aggression should be made by you upon a peaceable city, which ought to be placed out of the field of battle, I warn you that I am prepared to exercise reprisals, the means of which I have in my hands, and the consequences of which will fall upon the aggressors.

(Signed) "F. DE TABOR."

"Citadel of Antwerp, Aug. 2.

"General—At the moment of the recommencement of general hostilities, and the cessation of the special Convention which exists between the Town and the Citadel of Antwerp, I feel it my duty to answer the observation contained in your letter of this day, having the honour to remind you that the said Convention, at first entered into with the Regency of the town of Antwerp and N. Van Heuewghen on the morning of the 27th October, 1830, violated by a marked treachery in the afternoon of the same day, and re-demanded by the Civil and Military Chiefs of Antwerp on the 28th. had for its object to suspend just measures of resistance and a bombardment rendered necessary by the treachery with which my troops were assailed at Antwerp, not by regular troops, but by the population, and even a part of the Burgher Guards, contrary to all the usages of war. There can be no doubt of my right to put an end to this Convention, and place affairs upon the same footing as before its conclusion; neither can there be any question of my right to contend against a town occupied by troops which are opposed to me, or to resort to any measures for expelling them, which I may be enabled to employ; for it is inadmissible that troops which may attack me outside the town shall find a refuge within it, without my having the power to reach them. You conceive, General, that the city of Antwerp should be considered as not within the field of battle, but for this it should at the same time be considered as not within your position, and that it should not afford you either shelter, provisions, arsenals, or magazines. If the part taken by the people of Antwerp in the battles of October and the manner in which they sacrificed my troops, had not placed the city in a peculiar attitude with respect to the citadel your proposition might be available in regard to an enemy coming from without, and who would only attack the citadel, without injuring the town; but in the present case the city is in your occupation and you draw your principal resources from it; beside, the batteries of the town of Antwerp, as well as those which are united with it, are directed against my flotilla, and against my preserving a communication with Holland by the Scheldt. These batteries have been erected under the protection of the truce, and in violation of the Convention relating to the Citadel and the Flotilla, and also against the general basis of a suspension of hostilities; so, likewise, were the out-works for attack upon the Citadel. Whilst these batteries, erected and armed in violation of that faith which ought to belong to all treaties, threaten my flotilla, the passage of the Scheldt, and my communications, can I be held bound to respect the town? whatever aggression coming from thence, whatever other circumstances may call upon me to employ for the service of my King all the means of retaliation and annoyance against the City of Antwerp, no threats shall deter me from employing them according to the laws of war, and the peculiar circumstances of the present case. Accept, &c.

(Signed) "BARON CHASSE."

"The officer entrusted yesterday to convey the dispatch I had the honour of addressing to you to the separation of our posts at the arsenal, which was burnt, arrived at your posts at nine o'clock in the evening, and announced the purport of his mission.

"A true copy.

(Signed) "F. DE TABOR."

"Antwerp, Aug. 2.

"General—I am informed, but you no doubt are ignorant of it, that the Dutch fleet off Lillo made a movement this morning. If you will be pleased to take the trouble of referring to Art. 3. of the Convention, you will find in it the words :—*The Dutch Squadron as it is at this moment shall be respected.*" This sentence cannot require any comment : the respect it imposes does not extend to the naval forces which Holland has since sent upon our coasts contrary to the *statu quo.* I have the honour to acquaint you, General, that if a single vessel of that squadron makes the slightest show of aggression, I will immediately fire upon it from the north batteries. I am too well aware of the honourable sentiments with which you are impressed, not to be persuaded that we shall see the Armistice observed to its latest period without the least infraction on either side,

(Signed) "F. DE TABOR."

"Citadel of Antwerp, Aug. 2.

"General—The movement of the Dutch squadron, which has advanced upon the lower part of the Scheldt, till now out of its course, to which the Convention ratified on the 5th November is applicable, and which regulates the relations between the citadel and the flotilla, before Antwerp, was made no doubt in consequence of the general movement of the land and sea forces of the King of the Netherlands, following the recommencement of hostilities. Observing strictly the terms of Convention, as I had the honour to communicate to you by my dispatch of last night, I can engage that it will not make any attempt against the town of Antwerp, the North Fort, or any of the adjacent batteries, before the expiration of the armistice, in conformity with my notice to that effect, and the stipulations it contains in that respect. Accept, &c. (Signed) "BARON CHASSE."

(*From the Courrier.*)

Prussia, it is said, pushes forward, and will aid Holland. If this be true, Belgians rejoice, for the emancipation of Europe is at hand. If Prussia takes part in the war, it will be the signal for general hostilities, and the liberty of Europe may be dated from Thursday next. This is the epoch marked by Providence for the commencement of a new era. Behold Poland, almost annihilated, rising triumphant! Hungary in arms, the Rhine sympathising with the Scheldt. Italy and the Peninsula roused to assert their liberty, Russia exhausted by intestine wars, and England and France on the side of the people Belgians rejoice, for this is the signal. The standard of liberty is unfurled, and we are about to plant it on every throne of Euro[pe].

At six o'clock this evening, a Lancer [arrived at ful[l] A few momen[ts] third brigade o[f] sels, to saddle th[eir] in readiness to [march] not yet known. [It] likewise receive[d] We have rece[ived] from Antwerp [that] "Holland has re[ceived] of Ryen has bee[n] troops, it is said, [that] of Venloo. Abo[ut] have been employ[ed] not be denied tha[t] fairs may have ser[ved] cil of war and defe[rred] ing and a Courie[r] Dutch fleet is com[posed] boats are already un[der] boats and one sloop [of] the squadron in the [Scheldt] are making for the de[fence] was reported on 'Change, [that] had advanced upon our t[roops] chest of the army of the [Meuse] the faubourg of Borgerh[out] The funds to day experie[nced]

(*From the Inve[rness*]

We have received the fol[lowing] terday's date from Callo[o] this morning the Dutch, [had] men, came out of their [fort] situated on the territory of t[he] in boats, and thus visited t[he] the vicinity of the fort, wh[ich] water since October. On arr[iving] which stopped the course of a [canal] of the polder of Keetenis, t[he] it. The commander of the [fort] at Calloo went to reconnoitre [and] sent to the enemy a flag of [truce] pose of asking their motives [for] doing. The answer was, [that] did was for the defence of t[he] the armistice was not broken t[hat]

A Correspondent at Tongres [writes] lows :—"The garrison of Mae[stricht] sortie to-day (Aug. 2). Twelv[e] soldiers, provided with half a [day's] each, two squadrons of cuiras[siers] vender for one day, and four pie[ces] went out by the Bois-le-Duc gate at [five] in the morning, and proceeded along [the] towards Reekheim. At two o'clock th[ey] returned to Maestricht. It is not [known] what was the motive or object of the [sortie] It is asserted, however, that they we[re] meet 3,000 men who are daily expect[ed] Holland."

We have received from Ghent, under [date] yesterday, the following details of the [attack] of Capitalen—Dam :—"At eight o'clock th[is] morning the Dutch took possession of Capitale[n] Dam, and at noon they were at Assenede, whic[h] they plundered. Beervelde and Evyeque we[re] likewise occupied by them at one o'clock. Th[e] Liege sharp-shooters who were at Assened[e] suffered severely. A waggon with the wounde[d] has just arrived at Ghent.

"*Eleven o'clock at night.*—Our civic guard[s] have occupied all the posts in this town, eve[n] that of the Place du Kauter. All the troop[s] will set out to-night to join our forces, whic[h] have fallen back upon the village of Bouchant[e] The Citadel is well guarded, but the whole tow[n] is in consternation. The occupation of Capitale[n] Dam by the Dutch is a serious loss. It w[as] guarded by only 50 men. The Dutch can i[n]undate all Flanders, including Ghent. It [is] asserted that the number of the enemy w[ho] have landed at Capitalen-Dam amounts to 7[0]0[0] men. If this be true, Ghent is seriously thre[a]tened, and may be occupied to-morrow.

"P. S. *Past Midnight.*—Four Compan[ies] of Infantry, with six pieces of canno[n] have already set out."

A person, who arrived at Antwerp yeste[rday] from Breda, brought the following I[n]telligence :—The head quarters of the Du[ke] have been removed to Eyndhoven. It is thoug[ht] that the troops who have marched are destine[d] to attack Venloo. The Schutters of Nimegue[n] and the open country manifest disaff[ection]. The interference of the gendarmes was n[ecessa]ry to make them march. The army of t[he] Prince of Saxe---Weimer is computed at 16,0[00] men. This officer has made a movement [in] advance, and his camp has been broken u[p]. It appears also that Prince Frederick a[nd] Gen. Destombes are about to make a diversi[on] towards Flanders. The Communal Guards [of] Breda refuse to quit their home, saying th[at] they will only defend their ramparts. Decid[ed] discord prevails between the inhabitants [of] Northern Brabant and the Dutch. The cess[a]tion of the armistice alarms a portion of o[ur] population, but the major part are full [of] courage and ready to defend themselves to t[he] last extremity. Barricades are already bei[ng] raised in the vincinity of the citadel and th[e] port. The officers of the National Guard [have] have all sworn to remain united, and to pr[o]mote the glory of the Belgians."

Our Antwerp correspondent likewise send[s] us the following :—"This morning three frigat[es] and five gun boats at the station of Pyp-Tab[le]. The squadron on that station has advanced [as] far as Blauw-Hoef. All the squadron has i[t] colours flying. It is said that 4,000 Dutch troops have a[rrived] ... The following [account] is a correct ... Scheldt.— ... of---war ... guns ... the ...

brig of 18 guns
ite Fort St. Mary,
28 guns and two
, the *Comet* sloop
oats. These details
ent when our town
at all the troops that
t to Antwerp, for if
s, I believe the courage
t be sufficient to take
end ourselves valiantly,
ough ?"
Belge.)
at Liege with an en-
e to describe. On the
nouncing that hostilities
s Majesty assembled the
made them acquainted
ated that he should im-
russels. They all unani-
to conquer or die in the
try. A short time after
st and the Chasteler set
obably to inform the town
obliged to defer his visit.
diately after his arrival at
ning, transacted business with
War. He will, it is believed,
nd of his army in person. The
r-office have been at work all
we are informed, couriers were
Ath, Mons, Charleroy, Tourney,
nd other places, with orders for
of all the disposable troops, both
try, and artillery. A great many
sent off in the course of yesterday
es for Paris, London, and other
ts.
ted that the Dutch have already
ops at Maldeghem and Eccloo.
Journal de la Belgique.)
de Luxembourg contains
—"Symptoms of mutiny have
gst the troops of the Germa-
tion here, in consequence of a
mode of paying them. The
were confined to their quar-
days, and in a few hours dis-
completely restored, and the
longer talked of. These troops
y of the fortress in conjunction
sian regiments."
(From the Lynx).
part of the artillery set out this
eleven o'clock for Antwerp, and
ready to take the same direction.
an Geen, in an order of the day
to the first division of the Dutch
es that the King of Holland has
to him his satisfaction at the fine
e and excellent spirits of the men.
cludes with these words;—"I have
his Majesty that you were all anx-
shing for the moment when you
ge the affronts we have received
eacherous and rebellious people, and
u will be able to prove to the blind
gant representations of Belgium, that
ch soldier does not attach any va-
life, when the honour of his King
try is at stake."—*Bell's Mess., Au-*

RUSSIA.

of St. Petersburgh of the 16th July
the Cholera was still raging, and
0 persons had died in the last fort-

Russians, on the 27th July, were
n Posen and Warsaw. Head Quar-
f General Paskewitch was at Nier-

Gazette of Russia of the 27th July,
that the Russians occupy the rout be-
Warsaw and Posen near Klodaw. Field
hal Paskewitch had established his head-
ters at Nieszawa. The Poles think, that
ision of the Russian army will endea-
to occupy the Woyewodie of Kalisch
order to establish there a commission.
The *Gazette of Russia* contains a report
the Russian Field Marshal to the Empe-
in which he informs his Majesty of the
ior details of his march on Warsaw.

SPAIN

Accounts from Cadiz, of the 16th inst.
ceived yesterday by the Mediterranean steam-
acket, confirm what has been before stated,
the intention of the Spanish Government to
t an end abruptly to the freedom of that port,
tablished by its own voluntary act about a
ar ago. On the faith of that measure, nu-
erous British merchants have broken up esta-
ishments in Gibralter and transferred them
Cadiz, while others have gone from England
d settled there, under the same guarantee, for
e purpose of participating in the advantages,
esumed likely to result from its freedom of
ade. There is not much to be said perhaps,
r the discretion of those merchants who placed
eir reliance on the permanence of any ar-
angement of Spanish origin, especially for
ose who formed, for the first time, a connexion
ith the Peninsula. In the instance, however,
the Gibraltar houses, it became almost a
atter of necessity to resort to Cadiz, on the
tablishment of its freedom of trade, as that
oke up in a great measure their own,
us affording the only means of remedying the
all concerned
Spanish

express purpose of taking them by surprise. The Royal Order for putting an end, within four days, to the freedom of trade in Cadiz, had actually arrived there at the date of these accounts, and would, it was understood, be published, unless the merchants, who were using all their exertions to gain further time, were able, by their remonstrances, to get it postponed. Expresses for that purpose had been sent off to Madrid. By the terms of the original decree, it was declared, that a notice of 12 months should be given before withdrawing the freedom of trade granted to Cadiz by it. Other accounts, which we have seen since the above was written, express a hope that means would be found to prevent the issuing of the decree, or at least to obtain the length of notice originally stipulated for.—*Times.*

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese have acceded to the conditions of the French, the convention was signed on the 14th July between Admiral Rousin and M. Castello-Brance, it was accepted on the same day in the name of the Portuguese Government by M. de Santarem.

The French Squadron was still before Lisbon on the 23d July, but it was reported they were to leave on the 28th, leaving only before the town a brig and two frigates; great excesses had been commited on the patriots: an official publication had attributed to them the enthusiasm of the people for the defence of their Sovereign and the country, excited by the presence of the French fleet in the Tagus.

LISBON, JULY 20.—The following are the conditions accepted by the Portuguese Government, as published in the Gazette:—

The French Government, having made upon his Most Faithful Majesty's Government the following demands, his Most Faithful Majesty's Government, anxious to avert the disasters which might result from the event that occurred on the 11th inst. has consented.—

1. To the liberation of M. Bonhomme, and the annulling by a special act, of the judgment pronounced against him, and executed in its ignonimous part, without regard to the protests of the French Consul, who had declared that he would consider such execution as an outrage offered to France:

2. To the dismissal of the Judges who pronounced the sentence; and the official publication of the act by which it is annulled;

3. To an indemnity of 20,000fr. in favour of M. Bonhomme;

4. To the immediate discharge of M. Sauvinet; condemned by an extraordinary commission to 10 years transportation in Africa.

5. To an indemnity of 6,000fr, in favor of M. Gamby, and one of 3,000fr, in favor of M Depont, both of whom were expelled from Lisbon in pursuance of a judgment, when nothing was proved against them.

6. To an indemnity of 6,000fr, in favour of M. Dubois, in consequence of the injury done him by his unjust detention in the prisons of Lisbon.

7. To an indemnity guaranteed in favour of M. Valon for the injury occasioned him by twenty-seven months arbitrary arrest, the damages being laid by him at 20,000fr., which, however, are to be fixed in a definitive manner after an investigation.

8. To an indemnity of 20,000fr, in favour of the Frenchmen who remained at Lisbon after the departure of the French Consul, and who shall have experienced injury in their persons or property.

9. To the promise of strictly observing in future the privilege in virtue of which no Frenchman can be arrested, except in pursuance of a warrant from the Conservative Judge of the nations who have not a special Conservative Judge.

10. To the dismissal of the Intendant-General of the Police.

11. To the annulling of all the judgements pronounced within the last two years against Frenchmen for political offences.

12. To the payment of 800,000fr, to the French Government to indemnify it for the expense of an expedition rendered necessary by the refusal of the Portuguese Government to acquiesce in the first demands of the French Government.

13. To the publication in the *Lisbon Official Gazette* of the demands of France, and of the Portuguese Government having acquiesced therein;

14. To the payment of an indemnity guaranteed, which shall be settled between the two Governments to cover French mercantile men for the loss they may have suffered from privateers, *lettres de marque* under the Portuguese flag, the augmentation of the premium of maritime insurances, or any other cause whatever.

At the demand of the French Government, I have been pleased to depose the Judges *(Desembargador)*, whose names follow, who pronounced sentences of condemnation against M. Bonhomme. (These Judges are six in number.)

The Judge Chancellor of the House of Supplication see to the execution of these presents.

At the Palace of Queluz, 14th July, 1831.
Signed by the King's hand.

Then follow four decrees, all dated the 14th, and signed by Don Miguel. The first annuls the judgment against M. Bonhomme—the second dismisses the Intendant General of Police—and the third and fourth annul all the judgments pronounced during the two years by the Supreme Courts of and Oporto against Frenchmen for offences.

Gazette also contains the following addressed by the Ministers for affairs to the Minister of the Marine:—"Having by Art. 18 of the Treaty concluded on the 14th with the Admiral of the French Squadron anchored in the Tagus, obtained that the ships of war the *Orestes Urania*, captured by the said squadron and now in the port of Brest, shall be restored with all their equipments, I have the honour of making your Excellency acquainted with it in order that you may give the necessary directions.

This is succeeded by the following to the Royal Junta of Commerce:—"By Art. 18 of the Treaty entered into on the 14th inst. with the Admiral of the French squadron in the Tagus, it is agreed that all the Portuguese merchant ships that have been captured and sent to France, shall be restored with their respective cargoes. The King ordains that this may be made public by the Royal Junta of Commerce, to the end that all persons interested in these vessels may take them from the port of Brest, where they now are and send them whenever it may be deemed proper. Your Excellency will make the necessary communications to the Tribunal of Commerce."

The *Gazette* of the 19th contains the following edict from M. Belfort, Intendant General of Police:—"In execution of the sovereign orders of his Majesty, I make known to all the inhabitants of this capital, that in pursuance of a convention entered into with the Admiral of the French squadron, now in the Tagus, all hostilities have ceased, and for the same reason those relations which have been temporarily interrupted are resumed, and it is my duty to recommend the re-establishment of the same good understanding that has hitherto existed between the two nations, so that the French subjects may be in no degree molested, but, on the countrary, treated with all the politeness inherent in the Portuguese character. All persons who shall fail these duties, shall be liable to the punishment awarded by the laws against disturbers of the public peace. That this edict may be made known, it is to be posted up in all the public places in the capital, according to established custom."

The execution of the treaty is already begun, and a part of the sum which is to be paid by the Portuguese Government is already on board the French squadron, the officers of which are parading about Lisbon. The troops, however are still under arms, and the Government continues the preparations for defence with an activity that creates a belief that there are still some points unsettled. The men are working night and day in the arsenals. They are also fortifying Queluz, by constructing new batteries, and Don Miguel who keeps himself shut up in that place, has caused to he brought there all the treasures that were at Alcantara and Ajuda. The garrison of Lisbon is about to be augmented by the arrival of two regiments. It is pretended that these preparations are made to repel an expedition against Lisbon, now preparing in the Island of Terceira.—*Galig. Mess. August 4.*

EUROPE.

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What should we say of a man who, having found his watch was going wrong, beat it against a wall till it broke into a thousand pieces, with a view of repairing its errors? If the punishment of death be not necessary for the preservation of the peace of society, then is it an act of horrid cruelty. It is a *prima facie* argument against death as a necessary punishment, that the most barbarous nations put it most frequently in force; the more civilized a people become, the less they resort to the infliction of death. Death is the easiest and the clumsiest description of punishment: it saves trouble, thought, care; it demands no foresight, prudence, or precaution,—"Put him away, and have done with him!" is the ready idea of a barbarian lawgiver; it is also one on which modern legislators, retaining the ancient prejudices of their country, have but too frequently acted. The surgeon, careless of cure, or ignorant of any other medicament than his knife, cuts off the limb, as the shortest method of disposing of his case.

If the punishment of death be a necessary infliction, then is it one of the most painful and melancholy evils attendant upon the formation of society. If it be not a necessary infliction, in the case of every execution we have to answer for an atrocious crime. A question of this magnitude and interest, in an enlightened and humane country like ours, has naturally attracted the attention of legislators and philanthropists. Many men of distinguished talents and acknowledged wisdom have reasoned against the necessity or the utility of the infliction of death, without, however, producing much effect upon the mass of public opinion. Antiquity—which is an argument against, rather than for the punishment—has lent its venerable sanction to it; and the authority of writers and reasoners has been condemned as being urged in behalf of a dangerous theory. A voice has, however, risen from amidst the very centre of crime, misery, and wretchedness. A strange offence against society threw an enlightned reasoner, an active inquirer, an acute observer, into the place which is, as it were the nucleus of metropolitan crime. The imprisonment of Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, in Newgate, will probably prove a source of the most essential benefit to the country. With a buoyancy of spirit and an activity of mind which we cannot but respect, forgetful of his own misfortunes, he appears to have instantly turned to the task of doing the greatest good open to him in his position.

Newgate is the city of crime: its citizens are another society, at war with the society without the walls. Mr. Wakefield, for a time, was one of the members of this antagonist institution; and in the enemy's camp he studied the enemy's tactics.

The perpetual argument which has been used in favour of the punishment of death, is the effect which it is said to have on the general body of criminals—namely, the deterring them from the commission of crime. Is it not singular, that men who have spent their lives in making sanguinary laws on this very ground, should not have inquired into its accuracy and truth, where alone they were to be ascertained? Newgate is not a place for a voluntary retreat, and it was, necessarily, a strange chance that sent a philosopher there and yet they who make laws against crime, ought surely to understand the nature, habits, and views of criminals.

Mr. WAKEFIELD'S book, besides being full of most interesting details respecting human suffering, is a most extraordinary exposure of the injustice and absurdity of the legal criminal proceedings of the metropolis. The views he has been enabled to take, from his peculiar position, will strike every reader with astonishment and somewhat of horror: they show us that transactions which for folly and cruelty could only be believed of distant despotisms, are every day acted within a stone's throw of our daily avocations. Here is a little volume which, thrown into the middle of the metropolis, will electrify the careless throng.

"Some of the descriptions of scenes occurring within the walls of Newgate, will be hardly believed by persons who see the outside of the building every day of their lives. The great metropolitan prison is a *terra incognita* even to those by whose habitations it is surrounded. The writer expects, therefore, to be charged with exaggeration, as if he had described a far distant and unknown country. He expects this the more, because he has related facts, of which he must have doubted if he had not actually witnessed them. But here is his principal motive—as he truly says, may prove a justification—for publishing what he has seen. Incredible scenes of horror occur in Newgate. Is it to be desired that such evils should remain unknown?" (*Preface*, p. viii.)

The author dwells on the great point of *prevention* with peculiar force. Prevention is nearly unattempted in London---for many reasons; the magistracy is imperfectly armed for the purpose, and it is, moreover, nobody's business. Thieves—well-known thieves—beard the police in every street; and they resort in numbers to well-known houses kept for and by thieves, as to their general home. These houses are not at all concealed from the police, and yet they remain unmolested. A thief discharged from Newgate, in rags and pennyless, may be traced to one of these asylums: he leaves it well clothed, and with money in his pocket—prepared to "go to work." Mr. Wakefield suggests the appointment of a special police of prevention, with an office resident in Newgate, who could procure intelligence as to all the ramifications of crime in the metropolis.

The facts respecting juvenile crime are appalling.

"Another class of nurseries of crime is indeed to be found in every quarter of the town, but confined to certain districts, such as St. Giles's, the low parts of Westminster, the sides of Whitechapel, are lodging-houses generally by receivers of stolen goods, resorted to by none but thieves, or those on the point of becoming thieves. Houses of this description often contain from twenty to some of these, boys only are admitted. The purpose of such exclusiveness being, that the boys, to preserve their independence, is, to escape the control of older and more than themselves,—(they are generally superior to grown thieves in strength of mind, and knowledge of their trade)—and on the part of the lodging-house keeper to prevent the men from robbing the boys, they, the lodging-house keeper, encourage as much as possible of the boys' pilfering; girls, however, are not excluded. It is not correct to say that girls of all ages are (for it is seldom that the female thief lives to be a woman) received on their own account as independent thieves, but as the acknowledged mistresses of those who introduce them. The scenes of profligacy that occur in these dens of infamy are such as would be incredible if described. It is altogether over with no other remark than that one of these dens becomes the home of a boy who is on the road to ruin. Here, if he have any wholesome fear, all is quickly and for ever removed. The receivers of stolen goods entice and embraid the boys if they show any inclination to reform, and show them hands ready to assist their advancement to greater daring. About the middle of last time, early in 1830, the number of thieves and boys in the schools of vice in London, who were lodged together in one house, and who combined during their confinement, was greater than had been suspected before, was computed at 400. The receivers of stolen goods. This man had a house of call for boys in the yard next to that of Fagin, the jew, and there heard many conversations between the old man and the boys, and afterwards, when he was examined as a witness on his son, frequently questioned the boys as to their proceedings. Altogether, I learned, that for the last twenty years he had been in the constant habit of frequenting a coffee-shop attached to a low public house, near Houndsditch, and that he had given him a quantity of gold and silver coin to the boys, not merely

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some of it, by bringing to him stolen goods at a more secret place, but suggesting to them all sorts of robberies, the plan of which it was part of his business to concoct, whilst apparently occupied with some honest calling. He was, as I understood, not unlikely to be pardoned, in consequence of the interference on his behalf of a nobleman with whom his brother lived as servant. My attention was first directed to him by seeing him give money to the boys, and I soon found that these presents were bribes for their silence."

An argument against the extreme punishment of the law, powerfully handled by Mr. Wakefield, is the unwillingness to convict on the part of judge and jury, on account of their aversion to join in a condemnation to death. This unwillingness is invariably calculated upon by prisoners; and the old criminals understand perfectly how to count upon the numerous chances afforded them by the imperfectness and confusion of our institutions. The appointment of a public prosecutor is suggested as a measure which would strike terror into the heart of Newgate. Amongst the many schemes which experienced thieves invariably pursue, one is the attempt to work upon the feelings and the interests of the prosecutor. The machinery of this method of evading justice is dwelt upon by Mr. Wakefield. The number of crimes committed compared with the cases in which the parties are detected and prosecuted, is calculated by some thieves to be as fifty to one. The London thief, who lives upon change, calculates upon two years' complete impunity. The matter is thus forcibly put by Mr. Wakefield.

"Taking the shortest period of perfect impunity to be that it is two years, or the general impression amongst thieves to be that it is two years, and bearing in mind the enticements of a thief's life, it will appear that in London the trade of thieving may be properly compared to a game of hazard, in which, as said before, *the thief always wins until he loses all*, and in which *the average period, during which a thief will always win, is two years.* I ask, where, if such a game were known, and if a house for playing it existed in every part of London, there would be any lack of players? Players, assuredly, would abound; and it is just so with thieving, which is a game encouraged by the law, since legislators must be aware of the temptation to crime, and yet abstain from creating any countervailing motive of greater force. The punishments of the law are severe enough, and too severe; it is the uncertainty of punishment, of which too great severity is one main cause, that makes the law proclaim, as it were impunity of crime; saying to the needy and the idle, 'observe the defects of the law, as to detection, prosecution, and trial—see the numerous chances of escape—every one may hope for two years of riotous enjoyment?'

"Why are there not more criminals?"

It is said that, by the laws of England, a man charged with crime must be tried three times before he can be punished,—first by the contracy, next by the grand jury, and thirdly by judge and petty jury. The capital convicts of London and Middlesex are, however, four or five times: after capital conviction and sentence of death pronounced, they are saved by the King in Council—which is the fourth time; and again there is an appeal to the House in form, but in fact to the Home Secretary—this is the fifth trial. Mr. Wakefield calls the injustice and the liability to err under two trials; they are in fact considered a lottery, where the blanks outnumber the chances are in favour of the experienced malefactor. The melancholy history of Mr. Fourth and fifth trials; which is a proof of the injustice of this mode of trial, and many other exposures, punishment of death, even if necessary or expedient, is yet administered in a way as to destroy the efficacy of punishment. The certainty of punishment above all others is that which is most likely to calculate on escape, and is administered in the manner best to excite the hope of ultimate evasion. I have made an observation on the opinions of men on this head, which deserves the serious attention of legislators.

"There is a principle of man's nature which is so prone to believe in his own good fortune, that the cases are rare where even mortally sick expect to die on the day. Nature death is the almost unknown effect of hard drinking; yet when we speak of nature death, by itself, operating on sobriety? Perhaps never. Even as to hanging for crimes. The fear of death is counteracted by self love and hope, by confidence, to the extent of delusion. No one, perhaps, dreads the coming penalty of drinking to excess. So it is with persons under very slight punishments they do not fully expect to be punished, or not expect to escape. They will be punished though they see the greater the evil of the final prospect, the stronger the tendency to delusion. In punishing the legislators have had in view only the fear of death; never perceiving, that to the fear is the delusion would be difficult to imagine a substitute of the delusive hope of life for the fear of death, than that which I have always witnessed in the cells of Newgate.

"I am sure that the capital convict's fear is greater because his chances of escape fear must not be confounded with the danger. It is an abstract fear of death which blinds him to the actually existing danger. In his blindness, all his thoughts dwell on his one last chance of escape: if he had eight chances instead of only one, his confidence of escaping would be still greater. If, then, we allow that no delusion takes place in 1 out of 100 cases, after sentence of death, what must be the proportion of cases in which, before the exhaustion of the seven chances above recited, the capital criminal really expects capital punishment? Probably not 1 in 1000. Consequently, it may be said, that the numerous chances of escape, arising in great part from the nature of the punishment, and the nature of the punishment independently of chances of escape—the calculations of reason, and the delusion of hope excited by fear—conspire to render capital punishment utterly inefficient for the sole end of punishment, which is to present to all a stronger motive for abstaining from crime than the ordinary motives for committing crime. No punishment, probably, however mild, would be effectual, if administered by chance, and with the chances in favour of a wrong decision:—the punishment of death, so administered, is worse than useless to society; for whilst it affords numerous chances of impunity, it leads every criminal, and much more every would-be criminal, to expect impunity: and by affecting to give protection to persons and property, it denies to individuals the protection of their own courage and such weapons of defence as they would use if there were no law."

Of the scenes described in this book, the most effective and the most interesting is the Condemned Sermon; which will serve as a specimen not only of the horrors of Newgate, but of Mr. Wakefield's power of composition.

"Let us return to the condemned pew, supposing it to contain four persons ordered for execution. The rest of the congregation, I have said already, pray for the condemned during each morning's service; but, on the Sunday preceding the execution, there is a grand ceremony, usually called 'the condemned sermon,' when, besides the sermon, which is of course made for the occasion, appropriate hymns are sung—such as 'the lamentation of a sinner;' and if the execution be to take place next day, part of the burial service is performed.

"The condemned service is conducted with peculiar solemnity, being attended by the Sheriffs in their great gold chains, and is in other ways calculated to make a strong impression on the minds of the congregation, who may be considered as representing the criminals of the metropolis. Whether the impression be a good or a bad one, I leave the reader to decide: but in order that he may have the necessary materials for deciding justly, I lay before him the following description of a condemned service, premising only this—that not a circumstance is stated which I have not witnessed.

"The Sheriffs are already seated in their own pew, accompanied by their Under-Sheriffs, and two friends drawn thither by curiosity. Not far from them appear two tall footmen swelling with pride at their state liveries. The Ordinary is in his desk: his surplice is evidently fresh from the mangle; and those who see him every day observe an air of peculiar solemnity, and perhaps of importance, in his face and manner. The Clerk is busied, searching out the psalms proper for the occasion.

"The tragedy begins. Enter first the School master and his pupils; then the prisoners for trial; next the transports, amongst whom are the late companions of the condemned men; and then the women. Lastly come the condemned. They are four in number. The first is a youth, about eighteen apparently. He is to die for stealing in a dwelling-house goods valued at more than 5*l*. His features have no felonious cast, on the contrary, they are handsome, intelligent and even pleasing. Craft, and fear, and debauchery have not yet had time to put decided marks on him. He steps boldly with his head upright, looks to the women's gallery, and smiles. His intention is to pass for a brave fellow with those who have brought him to this untimely end; but the attempt fails: fear is stronger in him than vanity. Suddenly his head droops; and, as he sits down, his bent knees tremble and knock together. The second is an older criminal, on whose countenance villain is distinctly written. He has been sentenced to death before, but reprieved, and transported for life. Having incurred the penalty of death by the act, in itself innocent, of returning to England, he is now about to die for a burglary committed since his return. His glance at the Sheriffs and the Ordinary tells of scorn and defiance. But even this hardened ruffian will wince at the most trying moment, as we shall see presently. The third is a sheep-stealer, a poor ignorant creature, in whose case there are mitigating points, but who is to be hanged, in consequence of some report having reached the ear of the Secretary of State, that this is not his first offence; and secondly, because, of late, a good many sheep have been stolen by other people. He is quite content to die: indeed, the exertions of the Chaplain and others have brought him firmly to believe that his situation is enviable, and that the gates of heaven are open to receive him. Now observe the fourth—that miserable old man in a tattered suit of black. He is already half dead. He is said to be a clergyman of the Church of England, and has been convicted of forgery. The great efforts made to save his life, not only by his friends but by many utter strangers, fed him with hope until his doom was sealed. He is now under the influence of despair. He staggers towards the pew, reels into it, tumbles forward, flings himself on to the ground, and, by a curious twist of the spine, buries his head under his body. The Sheriffs shudder; their inquisitive friends crane forward; the Keeper frowns on the excited congregation; the lately smirking footmen close their eyes and forget their liveries, the Ordinary clasps his hands, the Turnkeys cry 'hush!' and the old Clerk lifts up his cracked voice, saying, 'Let us sing to the praise and glory of God.'

"People of London! is there any scene in any play so striking as this tragedy of real life, which is acted eight times a year in the midst of your serene homes?

"They sing the Morning Hymn; which, of course, reminds the condemned of their prospect for to-morrow morning. Eight o'clock to-morrow morning is to be their last moment. They come to the burial Service. The youth who alone, of those for whom it is intended, is both able and willing to read, is, from want of practice, at a loss to find the place in his Prayer-Book. The Ordinary observes him, looks to the Sheriffs, and says aloud, 'the Service for the Dead!' The youth's hands tremble as they hold the book upside down. The burglar is heard to mutter an angry oath. The sheep-stealer smiles, and extending his arms upwards, looks with a glad expression to the roof of the chapel. The forger has never moved.

"Let us pass on. All have sung 'the lamentation of a sinner,' and have seemed to pray, 'especially for those now awaiting the lawful execution of the law.' We come to the sermon.

"The Ordinary of Newgate is an orthodox, unaffected Church of England divine, who preaches plain, homely discourses, as fit as any religious discourse can be fit for the irritated audience. The sermon of this day, whether eloquent or plain, useful or useless, must produce a striking effect at the moment of its delivery. The text, without another word, is enough to raise the wildest passions of the audience, already fretted by an exhibition of gross injustice, and by the contradiction involved in the conjunction of religion with the taking away of lives. 'The sacrifices of God are a broken heart, a broken and contrite heart, O God! thou wilt not despise.' For a while the preacher addresses himself to the congregation at large, who listen attentively—excepting the clergyman and the burglar, of whom the former is still rolled up at the bottom of the condemned pew, whilst the eyes of the latter are wandering round the chapel, and one of them is occasionally winked, impudently, at some acquaintance amongst the prisoners for trial. At length the Ordinary pauses: and then in a deep tone, which, though hardly above a whisper, is audible to all, says—'Now to you, my poor fellow-mortals, who are about to suffer the last penalty of the law.' But why should I repeat the whole? It is enough to say, that in the same solemn tone he talks for about ten minutes, of crimes, punishments, bonds, shame, ignominy, sorrow, sufferings, wretchedness, pangs, childless parents, widows, and helpless orphans, broken and contrite hearts, and death to-morrow morning for the benefit of society. What happens? The dying men are dreadfully agitated. The young stealer in a dwelling house no longer has the least pretence to bravery. He grasps the pew; his legs give way; he utters a faint groan, and sinks on the floor. Why does no one stir to help him? Where would be the use? The hardened burglar moves not, nor does he speak; but his face is of an ashy paleness; and if you look carefully, you may see blood trickling from his lip, which he has bitten unconsciously, or from rage, or to rouse his fainting courage. The poor sheep-stealer is in a phrensy. He throws his hands far from him, and shouts aloud, 'Mercy, good Lord! mercy is all I ask. The Lord in his mercy come! There! there! I see the Lamb of God! Oh! how happy! Oh! this is happy!' Meanwhile, the clergyman, still bent into the form of a sleeping dog, struggles violently,—his feet, legs, hands, and arms, even the muscles of his back, move with a quick, jerking motion, not naturally, but, as it were, like the affected part of a galvanized corpse. Suddenly he utters a short sharp scream, and all is still.

"The silence is short. As the Ordinary proceeds 'to conclude,' the women set up a yell, which is mixed with a rustling noise, occasioned by the removal of those whose hysterics have ended in fainting. The Sheriffs cover their faces; and one of their inquisitive friends blows his nose with his glove. The Keeper tries to appear unmoved; but his eye wanders anxiously over the combustible assembly. The children round the communion-table stare and gape with childish wonder. The two masses of prisoners for trial undulate and slightly murmur; while the capital convicts, who were lately in that black pew, appear faint with emotion."

Mr. WAKEFIELD is not a mere dealer in the melodramatic: this scene is introduced, not to feed the appetite for vulgar horror, but in order to illustrate, by example, the nature of the effect produced on the body of criminals by the solemnities which precede the dreadful punishment of the law.

Mr. WAKEFIELD has taken pains to ascertain the feelings of men under sentence of condemnation, respecting execution, from persons whose sentences have been remitted: and again, he has observed the general impression made upon the prison at large, by the execution taking place without the walls. A part of the results of these two inquiries are thus graphically described.

"I never missed an opportunity of prisoners, whose sentence of death remitted by the Council or the Secretary of State, to converse with me about

and the effect of the
thus led to express
great many capital
have been remitted,
following effect. I
copied, omitting some
at the time, of a
convict who was with
for coining.

"Q. 'Have you of
A. 'Yes, often.'

"Q. 'Did it not fri
why should it?'

"Q. 'Did it not m
same would happen to y

"Q. 'What did
'Think? Why I thought

"Q. 'Now when yo
run a great risk of being
did the thought never co
it would be as well to avoi

"Q. 'Not when you
seen men hanged for the
'Oh! I never remembered
it; and if I had, what diff
make? We must all take our
thought it would fall on me, a
it ever will.'

"Q. 'But if it should?' A. 'Tu
suffer like a man—where's the

"The above, though actual
at the time, is but a
like conversations; and I
to observe, that in every
were the same in substance
questions were always framed
have elicited answers of quatch
scription, had it been true
cutions excite terror amongst crimi

"One would think that the
or four of the inmates of New
the prison, would, at least dur
after the deed, leave a solemn
those who remain behind. In th
ing the execution, many of the
the noise of hammers striking the
course of being raised. When the
the pinioned men moves from the
the scaffold, headed, as all the pr
by the Ordinary reading the service
the great bell of the prison tolls mo
a church-bell at ordinary funerals.
the tolling of the bell ceases, all kno
late companions are in the agon
All, know too, that for about an hou
of the dead men remain hanging in
If there were any terrors in the puni
death, evidence of them would appe
occasion.

"Now I took great pains to ob
demeanour of the prisoners generall
and immediately after executions.
minutes, whilst the dead bell is to
usual noises of the prison cease, and m
prisoners are perfectly silent and
The common expression of their fe
strained attention with the ear. The
anxious to learn the exact moment whe
comrades cease to breathe. But no s
their curiosity satisfied, than they ta
unusual gesticulation and noise. The
which their language describes is savag
lessness. Now and then I have heard
speak mournfully of those who had jus
slain; but, generally, the execution is
diately followed by violent language, ab
the law and the authorities, full of de
threats, brutal oaths, and other savage e
sions. It can hardly be doubted that,
year, persons confined in Newgate, who
never committed any crime accompanied
violence, are converted into savage burglars
merciless foot-pads, by the feelings of anger
desperation which the killing of their late
panions engenders. But the evidence of
angry feelings, which follows each execu
lasts but a short while. Two hours after
execution, the prisoners in Newgate have res
ed their ordinary pursuits and demea
The more excitable spirits, indeed, occasiona
recur to it with the sentiments before describe
but the great mass never think of it again, bein
so hardened by their familiarity with such even
as to look upon them, except at the very mom
of their occurrence, with complete indiff
It may be concluded, therefore—and this is m
own firm belief—that upon hardened offender
the execution makes no more impression tha
the death of a fly; whilst it is apt to convert th
merely dishonest into the most violent an
reckless of criminals.

"Let the Schoolmaster of Newgate be exa
mined, and he will prove that for some day
after every execution, a common amusment
the boys is to play the scene over again; o
boy acting the convict, another the Ordi
third the Sheriff, and a fourth the
I have seen this done many times; and,
occasion, before the bodies of the men just ha
ed had been removed from the scaffold. T
dwell upon the fact were needless. It remove
the last doubt that yet lingered in my own min
of the inutility of public executions."

The importance of the subjects of this litt
book, and the novelty and ingenuity of t
manner in which they are treated, must be o
apology for dedicating so large a space to
consideration of its contents.

If ever man redeemed the wrong he had do
society, by conferring upon it a vast benefit,
is Mr. Wakefield
generou